第３講 英語長文演習③

次の英文を読んで，問に答えなさい。

When Tim started a new job as a manager, one of his top priorities was communicating to his office team that he valued each member's contribution. So at team meetings, as each member spoke up about whatever project they were working（ X ）, Tim made sure he put on his "active-listening face" to signal that he cared about what each person was saying.

But after meeting with him a few times, Tim's team got a very different message from (1) the one he intended to send. After a few weeks of meetings, one team member was finally brave enough to ask him the question that had been on everyone's mind. That question was: "Tim, are you angry with us right now?" When Tim explained that he wasn't at all angry — that he was just putting on his "active-listening face" — his colleague gently explained that his active-listening face looked a lot like his angry face.

According to Heidi Grant Halvorson, a social psychologist at Columbia Business School who has extensively researched how people perceive one another, Tim's story captures one of the primary problems of being a human being: although you might wish to（ Y ）in a certain way to others, people often perceive you in an altogether different way.

NOTE

One person may think, for example, that by offering help to a colleague, others will see her as generous. But her colleague may interpret her offer as a lack of trust in his abilities. Just as he misunderstands her, she misunderstands him: she offered him help because she thought he was overworked and stressed. He has, after all, been showing up early to work and going home late every day. But that’s not why he’s keeping strange hours; he just works best when the office is less crowded.

(2) These kinds of misunderstandings lead to conflict and resentment not just at work, but at home too. How many fights between couples have started with one person not understanding what another says and does? He stares at his plate at dinner while she’s telling a story and she (Z_1) he doesn’t care about what she’s saying, when really he is admiring the beautiful meal she made. She goes to bed early rather than watching their favorite television show together like they usually do, and he (Z_2) she’s not interested in spending time with him, when really she’s just exhausted after a tough day at work.

Most of the time, Halvorson says, people don’t realize they are not seen by others the way they think they are. “If I ask you,” Halvorson told me, “about how you see yourself — what traits you would say describe you — and I ask someone who knows you well to list your traits, there will not be much correlation between what you say and what your friend says. There’s a big gap between how other people see us and how we see ourselves.”

NOTE

(4) This gap arises, Halvorson explains, from some *quirks of human psychology. First, most people suffer from what psychologists call "(5) the transparency illusion" — the belief that what they feel, desire, and intend is very clear to others, even though they have done very little to communicate clearly what is going on inside their minds. Because people presume they are transparent, (6) they might not spend the time or effort to be as clear about their intentions or emotional states as they could be, giving people around them very little information with which to make an accurate judgment.

"It's quite possible," Halvorson writes, "that how you look when you are slightly frustrated isn't all that different from how you look when you are a little concerned, confused, disappointed, or nervous. Your 'I'm kind of hurt by what you just said' face probably looks a lot like your 'I'm not at all hurt by what you just said' face. And the majority of times that you've said to yourself, 'I made my intentions clear,' or 'He knows what I meant,' you didn't, and he doesn't."

Notes: quirk 特異な行動

[Mixed Signals: Why People Misunderstand Each Other by Emily Esfahani Smith, The Atlantic, Apr 23, 2015 © 2015 The Atlantic Monthly Group, Inc. All rights reserved. Distributed by Tribune Content Agency]

● 前置詞＋関係詞＋ to ＋不定詞

・I need something with which to write.
「私は何か書くものが必要だ。」
⇒ [ ] 理解する !!

A.　空所（　X　）に入る語として最も適切なものを次の（イ)～(ニ）の中から一つ選びなさい。

（イ）about　　（ロ）in　　（ハ）on　　（ニ）with

B.　下線部（1）が指している個所を見つけ，句読点を含め 30 字以内の日本語に訳しなさい。

C.　空所（　Y　）に入る語として最も適切なものを次の（イ)～(ニ）の中から一つ選びなさい。

（イ）appear　　（ロ）exist　　（ハ）reflect　　（ニ）speak

D.　下線部(2)の内容を，50 字前後の日本語で，二つ具体的に説明しなさい。

E.　空所（　Z_1　）と（　Z_2　）に共通して当てはまる語として最も適切なものを次の(イ)～(ニ）の中から一つ選びなさい。

（イ）assumes　　（ロ）hears　　（ハ）looks　　（ニ）seems

F.　下線部（4）の内容に当てはまるものを次の（イ)～(二）の中から一つ選びなさい。

（イ）the gap between how you see yourself and how others actually see you

（ロ）the gap between how you try to act and what you actually do

（ハ）the gap between the way you see yourself and the way others see themselves

（二）the gap between the way you think others should behave and the way others think they should behave

G.　下線部 (5) の例として最も適切なものを次の (イ)～(二) の中から一つ選びなさい。

（イ）I believe all of my friends knew how exhausted I was after I finished that job.

（ロ）I believe everyone was deceived by what the boss said yesterday.

（ハ）I believe the way I see things may be different from the way others see them.

（二）I believe it is very hard to recognize if something is almost transparent.

H.　下線部（6）を日本語に訳しなさい。

I. 本文の内容と一致するものを次の（イ)～(ト）の中から二つ選びなさい。ただし，三つ以上選んだ場合は得点を認めません。

（イ）When Tim started working as a manager, he wanted to encourage every team member to speak up.

（ロ）Tim tried so hard to communicate with the members of his team that they were too scared to share their ideas with him.

（ハ）Halvorson’s study reveals that though you may try to make yourself understood, there is always room for misunderstanding.

（ニ）Examples of misunderstanding are found everywhere except at home.

（ホ）People are very happy if others see them almost the same way as they see themselves.

（ヘ）People often have the false belief that they can see the truth hidden behind other people’s behavior.

（ト）It does not matter that your intentions may be misunderstood when you say something to others.

第３講　解答

＜解答＞

A.　ハ

B.　一人一人の発言を，しっかり聞いているというメッセージ。

C.　イ

D.　ある女性が，親切心から同僚を助けようと申し出たが，その同僚は，自分の能力への不信感ととらえてしまう誤解。

　同僚が，仕事が多くて困っていると思ったが，実は，オフィスが空いている時間に仕事をしていたという誤解。

E.　イ

F.　イ　　　　G.　イ

H.　全訳の下線部を参照。

I.　イ，ハ

＜全訳＞

　ティムがマネージャーとして新しい仕事を始めたとき，彼の優先事項の一つは，自分のオフィスのチームに，各メンバーの貢献度を評価しているということを伝えることだった。だから，チームミーティングで，各メンバーが，取り組んでいるあらゆる計画についてはっきりと発言するとき，自分がそれぞれの発言を気にかけていると伝えるために，ティムは「積極的に聞く表情」を必ずするようにしていた。

　しかし，数回彼とミーティングをすると，ティムのチームは彼が送ろうと意図していたのと全く異なるメッセージを受け取っていた。ミーティングの数週間後に，チームの一人のメンバーが，とうとう勇気を出して，彼にみんなの心にある疑問をぶつけてみた。その疑問は,「ティム,あなたは今私たちに腹を立てているの？」だった。ティムが，彼が全く怒っていない，すなわちただ「積極的に聞いている表情」をしているだけだと説明すると，彼の同僚は，その積極的に聞いている表情が，怒った顔と非常に似ていると，穏やかに説明した。

　ハイディ・グラント・ハルバーソンというコロンビア・ビジネス・スクールの社会心理学者で，人々がお互いをどう認識しているかを広範囲に研究している人によると，ティムの話は，人間であることの主要な問題の一つをとらえている。すなわち，あなたは他人にある方法で見られることを望んでいるかもしれないが，人々はしばしば全

く違った方法であなたを認識しているのだ。

例えば，ある人は同僚に助けを申し出ることで，他の人は彼女を寛大とみるだろうと思うかもしれない。しかし，彼女の同僚は，彼女の申し出を自分の能力に信頼がないからだと解釈するかもしれない。ちょうど彼が彼女を誤解するのと同じように，彼女は彼を誤解する。彼女が彼に助けを申し出たのは，彼が働きすぎで，ストレスがたまっていると思ったからだ。彼は，とにかく，毎日職場に早く来て，遅くに帰宅していた。しかし，それは，彼がおかしな労働時間を続けていた理由ではない。彼は，単にオフィスが混んでいないときに最も働いているだけなのだ。

こういった類の誤解のせいで，職場だけではなく家でも衝突や怒りが生じたりする。どれほど多くの夫婦間のケンカが，一方が，もう一方の発言や行動を理解していないことから始まったであろうか。彼女が話をしているときに，彼が夕食の皿をじっと見ている。実際には，彼は彼女の作った見事な料理に感嘆しているのだが，彼が自分の発言を気にかけていないと彼女は思い込んでしまう。彼女は，いつも二人でするように一緒に大好きなテレビ番組を見ないで，早く寝る。そして，実際には，彼女は一日仕事で大変でとても疲れているだけなのだが，彼女が彼と時間を過ごすことに興味がないと，彼が思い込んでしまう。

ハルバーソンが言うには，ほとんどの場合，人々は自分が思っているようには他人に見られていないということを理解していない。「もしあなたがどう自分を見ているか，すなわち自分を説明するのにどんな特徴を口にするかを，私があなたに尋ね，そして，あなたをよく知る人にあなたの特徴をあげるように私が頼んだとしたら，あなたの発言とあなたの友人の発言にあまり相関関係はないだろう。他人が私たちをどう見るかと私たちが自分をどう見るかの間には大きな溝がある。」とハルバーソンは私に語った。

ハルバーソンが説明するには，この溝は，人間心理のいくつかの特異な行動から生じる。まず，ほとんどの人が心理学者の言う「透明性の錯覚」に悩まされるが，この「透明性の錯覚」とは，自分の心の中で起きていることをはっきり伝えるのにごくわずかのことしかしないのに，自分の感情や望み，意図が他人にとても明確になっているとする思い込みのことだ。人は，自分が透明だと仮定するので，自分の意図や感情の状態についてできる限りはっきりとさせるために，時間や労力を費やさず，周りの人々に，正確な判断をするためのごくわずかの情報しか与えていないかもしれない。

ハルバーソンは本の中で述べている。「ちょっといらいらしているときにどう見えるかは，ちょっと心配，困惑，失望していたり神経質になったりしているときにどう見えるかとそれほど異なるものではないということは，かなりありうる。『私はあな

たが今言ったことでちょっと傷付いている』というあなたの表情は，『私はあなたが今言ったことに全く傷付いていない』というあなたの表情とおそらくとても似ている。そして, あなたが心の中で,『私は自分の意図を明確にした』とか『彼は私の意図を知っている』と思っていた場合の大部分は，実際は意図を明確にしていなかったし，彼は意図をわかっていなかったのだ。」

第３講　重要語彙リスト　　＊一つ一つ何度も繰り返して，覚えてください

1	priority	優先事項
2	communicate	伝える
3	contribution	貢献
4	work on	取り組む
5	make sure	確認する
6	put on	身に付ける
7	signal	伝える
8	intend to do	～することを意図する
9	brave	勇気のある
10	colleague	同僚
11	gently	優しく，穏やかに
12	extensively	広範囲に
13	perceive	認識する
14	capture	とらえる
15	primary	主要な
16	altogether	完全に
17	generous	寛大な
18	interpret	解釈する
19	misunderstand	誤解する
20	show up	現れる
21	crowded	混雑した
22	conflict	衝突
23	resentment	怒り
24	stare at	じっと見つめる
25	admire	感嘆する
26	exhaust	疲弊させる
27	trait	特色，特徴
28	describe	説明する
29	correlation	相関関係
30	gap	溝
31	arise from	～から生じる
32	transparency	透明
33	illusion	錯覚，幻想
34	desire	望む
35	presume	仮定する
36	effort	努力
37	intention	意図
38	accurate	正確な
39	judgment	判断
40	frustrate	いらいらさせる

第３講 音読用白文 ① ② ③ ④ ⑤ ⑥ ⑦ ⑧ ⑨ ⑩

When Tim started a new job as a manager, one of his top priorities was communicating to his office team that he valued each member’s contribution. So at team meetings, as each member spoke up about whatever project they were working on, Tim made sure he put on his “active-listening face” to signal that he cared about what each person was saying.

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These kinds of misunderstandings lead to conflict and resentment not just at work, but at home too. How many fights between couples have started with one person not understanding what another says and does? He stares at his plate at dinner while she’s telling a story and she assumes he doesn’t care about what she’s saying, when really he is admiring the beautiful meal she made. She goes to bed early rather than watching their favorite television show together like they usually do, and he assumes she’s not

interested in spending time with him, when really she’s just exhausted after a tough day at work.

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